

The Editor deems it proper to observe, that the following Essay on Roads, and the two others which preceded it on the same subject, were not written by himself. Had the duty devolved upon him of investigating this important subject, he certainly should have contemplated it in a very different aspect.

TO THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

LETTER 7.

NO. 3.—ON ROADS.—Besides the benefits which have been explained, it is evident that such a road would immediately be used by all travellers; a line of stages would soon be established; other roads from different quarters would communicate with it, all having inevitable tendencies to elevate Virginia from that state of commercial dependence, with which she has been heretofore overwhelmed.

In the preceding remarks, the writer has recommended to his fellow-citizens, the execution of a work, which will cost a large sum of money: this is, or will be, the only objection. Every man will admit the general utility; will acknowledge the practicability, and will allow that he wishes it would be accomplished. If a majority of the people are influenced by parsimonious considerations, then let it be established as a turn-pike-road; if on the other hand it is deemed more suitable to the interest or dignity of the Commonwealth, that the road should be made at public expense and to be free from toll, then it behoves us to ascertain what resources should be used as a provision for the expense. Taxes will be necessary. This is a delicate and difficult part of the case. It is not expedient that immediate success will attend any proposal which will increase the public burdens, until the public voice has first justified it. This, therefore, is all that will now be attempted. After public opinion shall loudly call for the measure, the taxes will not be denied. Observations upon this part of the subject, and a general detailed plan, will be hereafter published.

Ye patriots of Virginia, and ye friends of mankind, with what sensations of delight will you behold or anticipate a road to good and to direct that a line of stages may be established from the city of Richmond to the Ohio; so that travellers may perform the journey in about four days, nay in less time? Such a road will certainly cost a great deal of money, but the cost will bear no comparison to the benefits.—After a while, even the savings of a single year in wagonage may be equal to the whole cost. Such a road, as can be made and ought to be made, will enable teams to carry more than double their usual burden—lands in the interior will be cultivated; tobacco, hemp, &c. will be transported to your capital from that which is now a wilderness. Our western brethren when they perceive that the people of Virginia have adopted such liberal measures for their convenience, that we almost solicit an intercourse with them, will be doubly united to us by interest and by gratitude.

In preferring the fourth side of James river for the site of the road, the writer has acted, not only upon his own observations as to the fitness of the ground, and the opinion of others whose information is superior to his own, but because the road being on that side of the river, will facilitate communications with the south western inhabitants who can by cross roads from different quarters, intersect where it may be suitable, and it will sooner or later be the means of opening a similar communication from Lynchburg or Cross-Ferry with the inhabitants of Tennessee—so that it is not unreasonable to expect that the market of Richmond will be supplied with hemp from the rich bottoms of Tennessee as well from those of Kanawha and Ohio. But as the utility of their roads does not depend so much upon their prospects as upon the advantage of the state of Virginia as a commercial thoroughfare, not only for the inhabitants beyond the Ohio, but likewise for those who reside on the waters of Cumberland and Tennessee, 'tis expected that the great object will not be forgotten, because the writer may express some opinions which are too sanguine.

The rapid increase of population in the western country, the pre-eminent advantages which the Commonwealth of Virginia will derive by opening an intercourse which can never be rivalled by any other, affording a safe and short communication between the two countries, will open to the rich, to the industrious, and to the enterprising an infinite variety of objects which the most prophetic mind cannot entirely embrace, but which in a general view may be foreseen. In spite of all the advantages which the northern states derive from their commerce, their capitals and their combinations, and in spite of that fatal blindness which has so long obscured the understandings of the Virginians concerning objects of internal policy as well as all commercial relations, the connections now alluded to, will operate with irresistible influence, and this state must rise into majestic importance, not merely from her extent, her fertility and her population, but from her wisdom, moderation and virtue.

Among those evils which may be avoided, the diffusion of the states will be among the most important. The western people, except those very low down the rivers will see that a close and friendly intercourse ought for ever to be cherished by them and the northern capitalists, when they perceive that the Virginians can form a system, whereof their own capital will be the centre, and which will afford employment for numberless persons of all descriptions—a system which if properly cherished may extend to the western ocean; I say when our capitalists judge dispassionately concerning these things, it is very probable that they will find it more prudent to cultivate the confidence and friendship of those, concerning whom they have heretofore written, printed and spoken with so much unprovoked indecorum.

The writer of this is totally unqualified to express to its extent the importance in which he views the perpetual union of the states. He looks to a dissolution with such unpleasant sensations, that he always halts to draw a veil over the subject, and sincerely regrets that any thing should exist to make even this superficial view necessary. But as it is impossible to shut his eyes and ears against facts whose existence is as evident as the difference between light and darkness, it behoves him to shew the evil and to recommend an everlasting remedy.

Let us suppose that these discontented calculators and defamers who try all questions in the money scales, should accomplish their designs, then the people of Virginia will find the importance of their situation, when with one arm stretched into the Atlantic and with the other opening the door for a commercial intercourse which may extend to the western ocean; I say then we may in the enjoyment of our own natural rights multiply the blessings of civilization and perpetuate the advantages of commerce by a combination of things which will be as far beyond the reach of cunning and intrigue as it will be superior to envy and malignant discontent.

In presenting these things to public consideration, the writer has not the vanity to expect that in all cases the most perfect idea has occurred to his mind; he knows that in the investigation of new subjects, as well as countries, the first adventures seldom have the fortune to obtain the advantages which are afterwards discovered and enjoyed by their successors. In a case where public benefit is so much the object, in which every Virginian is interested, and concerning which every aid will be acceptable, he hopes that none will hesitate, none will procrastinate, who believe that their popularity, their wealth or their talents can give the smallest assistance.—If there ever was a case in which all the best attributes of man ought to be united—in which moderate exertions were necessary to insure important and lasting national benefit; this seems to be peculiarly that one. Here we see the means for greatness, for happiness and for prosperity, not by depriving others of their rights and their liberties; not by plundering the helpless and ignorant, but by a pursuit equally great and good, one concerning which every man who affords the smallest assistance can say, "I have done something, not only to serve my country, but to benefit the human race."

The weakest understanding can appreciate the advantages which the Commonwealth will derive from the improvements, which are recommended. Permanent credit will be established—commerce will be invigorated—lands will rise in price—industry will be rewarded—the arts will flourish—the people will be more firmly united—our capital will support an easy and permanent communication in every direction, and Virginia may become not only the pride and glory of America, but likewise the envy of nations.

SQUADRON OFF TRIPOLI.

THE States of Barbary will exhibit to the eye of some future historian a curious and disgusting scene. An assembly of states shall arise before him destitute of much useful or honourable industry, though possessing the most favourable means of displaying its resources. Their soil, though in some places barren, is in others extremely productive; and yet he will see their landscape a rude and uncultivated waste. Their geographical position will not escape him; tho' inhabiting the coasts of the largest maritime inlet on the globe, the earliest seats of civilization and wealth, and the finest repositories of the carrying trade of the rich nations that live around its borders; he will see them destitute of flourishing towns, merchants and shipping. He will discover a poor, ignorant, and inactive race, trampling without shame upon the mouldering ruins of ancient Carthage, conducted by her commercial spirit to wealth, to political power, and to a dubious rivalry with a nation, who was once proud to call herself the mistress of the earth. Unaffected by the splendid example which is before them, and regardless of the mighty resources which nature has placed within their power, he will perceive them maintaining a languid and limited commerce by their caravans with the tribes of the continent, or trading in their rude and inactive vessels with the opposite coasts of the Mediterranean sea. A singular and horrible feature in the policy of these states, will now present itself to his notice. He will find them to be hordes of pirates, and the Arabs of the ocean. That industry which might have been so successfully employed in the cultivation of their lands, or in the operations of commerce, is made to display its greatest energy, in the most unlicensed robbery. There exists not a nation whose merchant vessels are so liable every moment to become the victims of this universal rapacity.

Such a view of the states of Barbary is well calculated to excite our contempt and indignation. But enlightened writers have not hesitated to extend this indignation even to the civilized governments of Europe. They have asked them how they could for a moment endure to be perpetuated and plundered by a collection of states, a close combination of which would be in every respect inferior to their own individual strength. They have invited them for a moment to suspend their wars against each other often irrational and always ruinous, and to turn their collective force upon these universal foes to commerce and civilized nations. They have represented their defenceless harbours, their judicious armaments, their ignorance in the arts of fortification and defence, and they have concluded with undeniable proofs of the facility with which these pirates might be utterly extirpated, or at least eternally awed into an obedience to the laws of civilized nations. They have calculated the expense which all the commercial nations sustain in losses of captive vessels and their cargoes, or in periodical tributes, which they contribute to purchase a precarious and inglorious immunity; and they have then compared this accumulated expense with the entire cost of a single armament, contributed or paid by all the nations of the Christian world. The saving of expense and the superiority of glory, would seem to furnish an incitement to exertions which the policy of civilized nations would find irresistible.

The history of Europe has however disappointed these rational expectations. When a ridiculous superstition had erected her banners; when the pope of Rome had invited all the Christian cavaliers of Europe to undertake a long and dangerous pilgrimage to the walls of Jerusalem, and to rescue the cradle of the church from the rude and prophane contamination of infidels; his voice was heard with reverence; and the enthusiasm of an impolitic was obeyed as the inspiration of a minister of God. It was then that the crusades arose; those disgraceful but splendid monuments, of a zeal powerful, but perverted; of a combination active, yet disappointed. But when reason announces her divine decree, when the commands all civilized nations to collect their forces, and root out or awe the pirates of the Mediterranean; no Peter appears to preach her doctrines; no cavaliers take up the helmet and the lance; no collective armaments are formed, to save civilized nations by one great effort from the losses of piracy, or from the dishonour and expense of stipulated tributes. They have done no more in the pursuit of this admirable policy than they have done to execute the romantic project of the poet; or joining their fleets and navigating the polar seas to the equator, that these frozen seas may once more be open to the industry of the seamen, and the beams of the sun. So far from executing such a scheme as this, and so far from uniting their forces to remedy a common evil, they have even been mean enough to profit by its existence. They have even attempted to enlist some of three freebooters on their side; and to play them off against each other.

All the exertions which have been really made have been produced without combination and by individual powers. The expeditions of the emperor Charles V. in 1541, of the English in 1553 and 1570, of the French in 1688, of the Spaniards in 1775 and 1784, against the Algerines, and accompanied with various success, have been the most illustrious example of this species of warfare.

Like the nations of Europe, the United States have felt the contemptible power of these piratical states. Like them, it has been her vessels seized and her inhabitants dragged

into captivity; and like them too it has consented to purchase an uncertain immunity by the payment of an annual tribute.

At this moment, however, a more honourable policy invites our attention. Our captive citizens in Tripoli demand their deliverance, and an American squadron lies before that town to compel its savage Basha to surrender them on moderate terms. Already have we heard of two attacks being made by our brave countrymen; and we are now anxiously waiting for the unfolding of the catastrophe.

During the whole course of the campaign, they have indeed displayed a bravery, most honourable to themselves and to our country. Under the very guns of the forts of Tripoli, we have seen Decatur and his intrepid companions setting fire to the Philadelphias, and leaving it in ruins. On the 2d of August, we see 6 gun-boats and 2 mortar boats advancing into the harbour and attacking 17 gun-boats moored in a line in the front of the batteries, and a brig of 16 and a schooner of 10 guns to aid and cover their boats. Two of the Tripolitan gun-boats are boarded & taken. Lieutenant James Decatur is killed in the act of carrying the third. Lieutenant Trip, who carries the second, receives eleven fatal wounds. On the 5th of August, a new attack is made, and an example of heroic energy is displayed, that is scarcely to be excelled, in the annals of any war, and at the recital of which that man's pulse must indeed be cold and inflexible which does not beat with new emotion. The quarter-deck of gun-boat No. 9 blew up, and destroyed a part of its little crew; "and the brave surviving few gave three cheers as it went down." Yet these gallant tars were preserved, and a momentary pause in the track was succeeded by redoubled vigour.

I know that there are some among our most enlightened politicians, who are opposed to an extended navy. But I know also, that these men have approved of the definition of our small squadron before the harbour of Tripoli. On this point therefore our country has but one heart and one sentiment. We shall be unanimous in offering the full tribute of our respect and gratitude to the Americans of the Mediterranean Squadron. We all know that their exertions will strike an awe into the pirates of Barbary. We may hope that our annual tributes may be diminished; and the emancipation of our unfortunate countrymen in Tripoli, may be effected without an exorbitant ransom. Let us wait until the object of their mission is completely accomplished. Let us see the proud Basha of Tripoli delivering them up on moderate terms; then let the gratitude of their country alight upon her gallant sons; then let the sparkling bowl be poured out in honour of the heroes of Tripoli!

★ Last night's Mail brought no papers farther north than Alexandria.

We have been favoured with the following extracts of letters, received from respectable sources, relating to the appearance of a *New Prophet* in the kingdom of Algiers.

Nat. Int.

Algiers, June 27.

This day the Dey [of Algiers] sent out two gun-boats and two gun-boats, to search for a Moor, who styles himself a Marabout, or Holy man, who has collected a number of persons about Bona, to join him and has taken fifty four Frenchmen, who were fishing for coral near Calle, and carried them into captivity. He is declared a rebel by the Dey, and the French commissary general here has made a strong remonstrance, and demanded the men of the Dey.

Algiers, July 16.

A report prevails that the Marabout, who had taken the Frenchmen (at Constantine) had compelled them to become Mahomedans, and that he had attacked the city of Constantine with 30,000 Carabes; but had been repulsed with great loss; and that the Dey had sent in cash 10,000 Maraboos to Constantine and a promise to relieve the country from taxes for four years.

Tunis, Aug. 7.

The new Prophet has occasioned much disorder, in different parts of Algiers: he made but a short stay at Constantine; but perfectly stripped that place; taking with him arms, ammunition, clothing, horses and a vast number of cattle; retiring again to the mountains. I learn that his army at this moment consists of one hundred and eighty thousand men, and is daily increasing! All communication between this and Algiers is stopped.

Legislature of Virginia.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, December 6th, 1864.

Communication from the Senate by their clerk; The Senate have agreed to the resolution of the house of delegates, to proceed on Thursday next, by joint ballot, to the appointment of a public printer to this Commonwealth for one year.

The order of the day on the state of the Commonwealth being read; Ordered, that the same be put off 'till to-morrow.

The order of the day for the house to proceed on this day by joint ballot with the Senate to the choice of a public printer, for one year, being read;

On motion, Ordered, That the said order be postponed until Monday, the 17th inst.

Ordered, That Mr. Johnston do acquaint the Senate therewith, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion; Resolved, That this house will to-morrow, proceed by joint ballot with the Senate, to the choice of a Governor or Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth for one year.

Ordered, That Mr. Barbour do carry the said resolution to the Senate, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion, Resolved, That this house will to-morrow proceed by joint ballot with the Senate, to elect a Senator to represent this state in the Senate of the United States, to supply the vacancy which will be occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of William B. Giles, on the third of March next.

Ordered, That Mr. Barbour do carry the said resolution to the Senate, and desire their concurrence thereto.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill, "To abolish the office of public printer, and for other purposes," and that Messrs. Johnston, Wooling, Smyth, (Wythe) E. Harrison, Edwards, Miller, (Powhatan) and Dixon, do prepare and bring in the same.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill, "To lay off the several counties within this Commonwealth into hundreds or districts, for the more convenient holding elections, and for other purposes, and that Messrs. Henning, Kerr, Fleming, Coleman (Caroline) Byrd, Kinney, Daffield, Callaway, Prunty and Cabell, do prepare and bring in the same."

On motion;

Resolved, That so much of the standing rule of this house, as confines the number of a select committee to seven, be rescinded, and that such committees be composed of four number not less than five nor more than thirteen.

On motion;

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the present state of the navigation of James river above tide water; whether the James river company have complied with the conditions on which they hold their charter; whether any, and if any, what provisions are necessary to compel them to comply with those conditions; and whether it is expedient to compel them at this time, to make a communication by locks or otherwise, between the upper navigation and tide water, and that they be directed to report by bill or otherwise.

And a committee was appointed of Messrs. Cabell, Perrow, Otey, Leftwich, Baker, Hatchler, Du-Val, Yancey, (Campbell) Grigsby, Garland, Miller, (Powhatan) Smyth, (Wythe) and Burwell.

A petition from the Library Company of Prince-Edward, praying that they may be incorporated under certain regulations and conditions in the said petition filed;

Also a petition from the trustees of Abingdon Academy, in the county of Washington, praying that certain lands in the said county may be vested in them and their successors for the benefit of the said Academy;

Also a petition from a number of the inhabitants of the city of Richmond, praying an extension of the limits of the said city according to certain boundaries in the said petition filed;

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the committee for courts of justice.

A memorial and petition from a number of the inhabitants of the counties of Montgomery, Wythe, Washington, and Russell, was presented and read, praying the passage of a law, which may repeal all acts or parts of acts, passed since the year 1776, which function, or appear to function, the revival of the order of Council, to the Loyal Company, in the year 1749, for reasons stated in the said memorial and petition.

Ordered, That the said memorial and petition be referred to Messrs. Dixon, Smith, (Wythe) McFerran, Edmonson, E. Harrison, Ellington and McFarlane; that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house, by bill or otherwise.

Petitions from the counties of Chesterfield and Powhatan, were received, on the subject of the James river navigation, above and through the great falls and its communication with tide water, being completed by the James river company, according to the original design of the law incorporating that company.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the committee appointed to examine into and report upon that subject.

Petitions from a number of the inhabitants of the Counties of Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison and Randolph, on the subject of the claim of the Indiana Company, were received.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the committee to whom was referred the memorial of George Jackson, on the same subject.

Friday Dec. 7.

A communication from the Senate by their clerk.

The Senate have appointed a committee on the part of their House, to examine, jointly with a committee appointed on the part of the House of Delegates, the expenditure of the executive department, during the last year.

They have also agreed to the several resolutions of the House of Delegates, to proceed on to-morrow, by joint ballot with the Senate, to the choice of a Governor of this Commonwealth, for one year, next ensuing, and to the election of a Senator to represent this state, in the Senate of the U. States, to supply the vacancy which will be occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of Wm. B. Giles on the 3d March next.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded by joint ballot with the Senate, to the choice of a Governor or Chief Magistrate, of this Commonwealth, for one year; and the members having prepared tickets, and deposited the same in the ballot boxes, Messrs. Johnston, Downing, Baytop, Miller, (Goochland) Clarke, Mills, Simons, Walker, (Charles City) Perrow, Uphaw, and Taylor, (New-Kent) were named a committee to meet a committee from the Senate, and jointly with them, examine the ballots and report to the house, on whom a majority of votes should fall; the committee then withdrew, and after some time returned into the house, and Mr. Johnston reported, that the committee had, according to order, met a committee from the Senate, and jointly with them, examined the ballots, and had found a majority of the whole number of votes in favor of John Page, Esq.

The house, according to the further order of the day, proceeded by joint ballot with the Senate, to the choice of a Senator, to represent this state, in the Senate of the United States, to supply the vacancy which will be occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of William B. Giles, on the third of March next; and the members having prepared tickets and deposited the same in the ballot boxes, Messrs. Barbour, Edwards, Coleman, (Pittsylvania) E. Jones, Southall, Hudgins, Ingles, Leake and Cheatham, were named a committee to meet a committee from the Senate, and jointly with them, examine the ballots, and report to the house, on whom a majority of votes should fall. The committee then withdrew, and after some time returned into the house, and Mr. Barbour reported, that the committee had, according to order, met a committee from the Senate, and jointly with them, examined the ballots, and found a majority of the whole number of votes in favor of William B. Giles, Esq.

Leave has been given to bring in bills—to prevent slaves being brought into this state; further to amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth; to extend the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace; to amend the act to prevent the circulation of private bank notes; for the relief of special bail in certain cases; for the relief of insolvent debtors and for other purposes.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Botetourt, Monroe, Greenbrier and Bath counties, praying that a new county may be formed out of certain parts of the said counties, was presented and read.—Also a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Montgomery county, praying that a new county may be formed out of the western end of the said county, including a small part of the counties of Monroe and Fawcett.—Referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the counties of Fairfax, Loudon, Fauquier, Hampshire, Culpeper and Prince William, was presented and read, praying for an augmentation of the capital stock of the bank of Virginia, and the establishment of an office of deposit and discount of the said bank in that part of the county of Fairfax immediately adjacent to the town of Alexandria. Referred to a select committee.

Saturday, December 8.

A motion was made, that the house come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That agreeably to the present laws relative to contested elections, the individual against whom the complaint of an undue election is lodged, is entitled to notice by the speaker, if he be absent, before the subject can be investigated by the committee of privileges and elections.

A motion was then made to amend the said resolution, by inserting the word, "not," before the word, "entitled," so as to make it read, "is not entitled," &c. which passed in the affirmative.

And the question being put upon the resolution as amended, it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill, "To amend the several laws concerning appeals, and to extend the power of the superior courts in granting writs of superseas," and that Messrs. Davison, Hening, Mallory, Campbell, Johnston, Burwell and Cabell, do prepare and bring in the same.

Ordered, That the committee to whom was referred the memorial of George Jackson & others, on the subject of the claim of the Indiana Company, be discharged from the further consideration of the said memorial, and that the same be referred to a committee of the whole house, on Monday next.

Petitions on the subject of extending the capital stock of the bank of Virginia, from the counties of Westmoreland and Augusta, were received and referred to the committee to whom was referred the petition on the same subject from Fairfax and other counties.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the town of Lynchburg, was presented and read, praying that the said town may be incorporated;

Also a petition from John Lynch and others, inhabitants of the town of Lynchburg, praying that certain lots adjoining the said town which have been laid off by said John Lynch may be annexed to the said town, and that there may be no time limited for the improvement of the said lots;

A petition of Louis A. Pauly was presented and read, stating that he has obtained a judgment against the Commonwealth of Virginia in the court of appeals, and praying that an appropriation may be made to discharge the same;

Also a petition of Edward Burpess, stating that he was committed to the Penitentiary for four years, which term of confinement he has undergone; and under the then existing law, created a debt against the Commonwealth of one hundred and seventy seven dollars; but that on his discharge he received only thirty dollars, the firm allowed by the law of the last session of Assembly, repealing the former law on that subject, and praying that he may be allowed the balance of the sum of 177 dollars, deducting the thirty dollars, as the debt was actually created, before the repeal of the law.

Monday, December 10.

On motion—Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to enquire into the revenue and expenditure of the last year; to ascertain how much of the public debt has been redeemed since the first of October, 1863; and to prepare an estimate of the expenses and resources of the ensuing year; and a committee was appointed of Messrs. Miller, (Powhatan) E. Harrison, Dillard, Barbour, Madison, Simons, E. Boyd, Kerr, Lightfoot, Mercer and Semple.

On motion—Resolved, That the Executive be requested to lay their Journal before the General Assembly.

On motion—Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to enquire whether the salary or compensation, allowed by law to the physician for attending the public guard, and the convicts in the penitentiary, is adequate to his services, and that they report thereupon to this house by bill or otherwise; and a committee was appointed of Messrs. Semple, Peake, Blake, Jones, (Nottoway) Semple, Pardee, Dalany, Kerr, Hawes and Dabney.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in bills—To amend an act, entitled an act, reducing into one the several acts of assembly for the inspection of tobacco; Concerning Jailors, their fees and duties; For making allowance to witnesses attending on the part of the Commonwealth in civil suits; To amend the several laws concerning proceedings in chancery, in the county and other inferior courts, and for other purposes; To amend the act, entitled, an act concerning the high court of Chancery; To authorize widows in the counties of Nansemond, Isle of Wight and Southampton, to get tar and turpentine on their dower lands; To amend the act, entitled an act, reducing into one the several acts concerning wills, the distribution of intestates' estates, and the duty of executors and administrators.

THE public is requested to take notice, Mr. Stuart's Lyceum will open in future at the hour of six, instead of seven in the evening.

Richmond Theatre.

TO-MORROW EVENING, December 14, Will be presented (for the second time here) the new COMEDY, called

HEARTS OF OAK.

To which will be added, the Farce of ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

Doors to open at half past 5 o'clock, and performance to begin at 6, precisely.

Admission—One Dollar.

Nights of performance will be on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday's.

December 13.

NOTICE.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Dec. 12, 1864.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stock-holders will be held at the Bank-House, on the first Monday in January next, for the purpose of electing directors for Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and Fredericksburg; and for other purposes relative to the affairs of the corporation.

In order that a list of the share-holders may be exhibited, those persons who have not sent in the receipts granted by the commissioners for receiving subscriptions, are requested to transmit them by the day above mentioned, together with the cashier's receipts for the second instalment, when new scrip will be issued, in lieu thereof, by the president.

(Sd) JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.

Sales at Auction.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 18th inst. SEVENTEEN PIECES IRISH LINEN, for the benefit of the underwriters.

THOMAS TAYLOR, & Co.

Auctioneers.

December 11, 1864. (td)

PHILADELPHIA BOTTLED PORTER.

ORDERS forwarded to the subscribers (if accompanied with cash) will be promptly complied with for the above article, put up by experienced bottlers, under their particular direction, at the rate of one dollar eighty seven and an half cents per dozen, bottles included.

ISAAC MORRIS, & Co. Breweries.

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